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ACQUISITIONS EDITOR NF
CONGRESSIONAL INFORMATION SER
7101 WISCONSIN AV/NW
WASHINGTON DC 20014

ISSN 0009-5982

CHRONICLE of Higher Education

November 19, 1979 • $1
Volume XIX, Number 12

News Summary

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The general secretary of the American Association of University Professors has resigned unexpectedly. Story on Page 8.

Academic medical centers must learn to survive in a steady-state economy or risk "becoming bitter and unpleasant places," says the head of the nation's largest health foundation. Story on Page 5.

Medical schools must be free to inquire about handicaps before students are admitted, say medical educators. Story on Page 6.

Gov. Lee Dreyfus of Wisconsin, a former state-university chancellor, is proving to be a popular, ambitious politician. Story on Page 3.

A shortage of trained manpower may limit the nation's ability to mount new energy programs, a report says. Story on Page 4.

The Antioch School of Law is seeking the right to manage its finances independently of Antioch University. Story on Page 6.

Only two of the Republican Presidential contenders have extensive experience in dealing with higher education. Story on Page 15.

Colleges and universities are providing an arena for debate on the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty. Story on Page 12.

The House has voted to expand support for programs training schoolteachers in science and mathematics. Story on Page 13.

The government of Malta is phasing out the 400-year-old University of Malta in favor of a government-controlled college for "worker-students." Story on Page 9.

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U.S. Orders Iranian Students to Register in Wake of Embassy Takeover in Teheran

Their demonstrations against Shah draw angry reactions in college communities

By Lorenzo Middleton and Malcolm G. Scully

WASHINGTON

In response to the international crisis created by the seizure of the American embassy in Teheran, the Justice Department last week ordered Iranian students in the United States to register with immigration officials by December 14 or face deportation.

Attorney General Benjamin R. Civiletti issued the order after Iranian students in this country demonstrated in support of the embassy takeover. Angry Americans have staged increasingly violent counter-protests.

Iranian students were physically attacked during several demonstrations, and scattered instances of harassment—in some cases provoked by off-campus groups—were reported at a number of colleges.

Despite the tensions, foreign-student advisers reported last week that Iranian students had generally expressed willingness to comply with the Justice Department regulations and were "lying low" rather than holding further demonstrations.

New questions about the status of Iranian students were raised last week following President Carter's order to freeze $5-billion in Iranian assets in U. S. banks.

Some American educators were concerned that the move would halt future transfers of funds from Iran to the U. S., thus cutting off scholarship payments to the students.

The order requiring Iranians to report to the immigration service was issued in compliance with President Carter's directive to deport Iranian students found violating the terms of their student visas.

The order, published in the November 14 *Federal Register*, requires students to report to district offices of the Immigration and Naturalization Service—or to I.N.S. officers who will visit a number of campuses—with their passports, copies of arrival and departure records, evidence from their school that they are enrolled as full-time students, and evidence of their current

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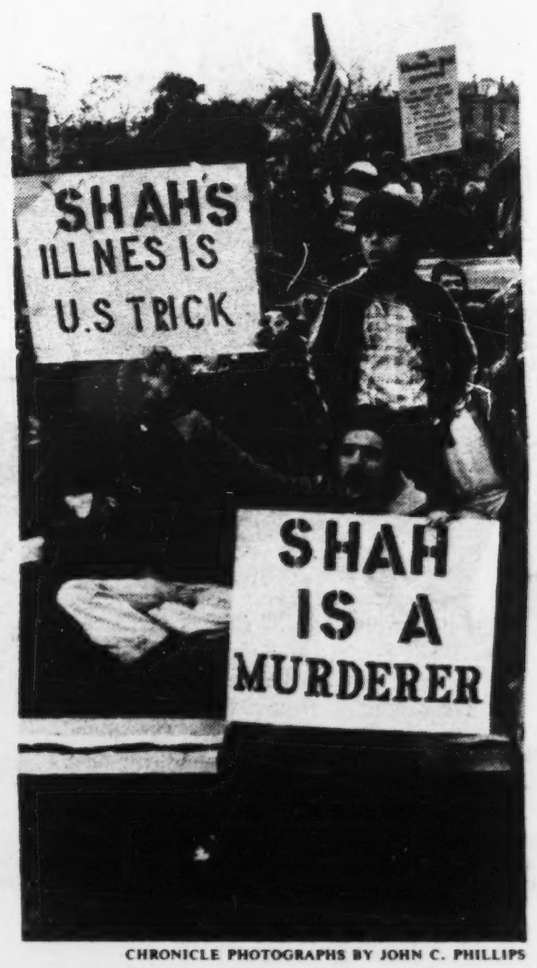

CHRONICLE PHOTOGRAPHS BY JOHN C. PHILLIPS

In Washington, Americans angered by Teheran embassy takeover protest demonstrations by anti-Shah Iranian students.

Coca-Cola Fortune Given to Emory U.

ATLANTA

Emory University has been given $100-million in Coca-Cola Company stock—the largest single gift in the history of American philanthropy.

Robert W. Woodruff, retired president of Coca-Cola, told the university that it would receive the stock early in 1980. It constitutes all of the assets of his family's foundation, the Emily and Ernest Woodruff Fund, Inc.

"As far as we can ascertain from available records, there has never been a single gift as large as $100-million to any philanthropically supported institution or organization from any source," said George A. Brakeley, Jr., chairman of Brakeley, John Price Jones Inc., a New York consulting firm that specializes in fund-raising.

The Woodruff family foundation had previously donated more than $110-million to Emory University over a period of 42 years.

Emory University is launching a $160-million fund-raising campaign to finance improvements in university facilities, faculty development, and increased scholarship funds.

Mr. Woodruff, who will be 90 next month, was president of Coca-Cola from 1923 until his retirement in 1955. His father, Ernest, was one of a group of businessmen who purchased the company in 1919. Robert Woodruff was a student at Emory for one year and from 1935 to 1948 was a member of its board of trustees.

COURTESY OF DEBORAH GOLDSTEIN, "COCA-COLA COLLECTIBLES"

Emory College, founded by the Methodist Church in Oxford, Ga., in 1836, became a university and established its main campus in Atlanta in 1915. Its enrollment this fall is 7,370.

The Woodruff gift prompted comparisons by Emory officials with previous major gifts to colleges and universities. Among them:

- ▶ $60-million to Washington University from the Danforth Foundation in 1973.
- ▶ $50-million to the University of Richmond from E. Claiborne Robins, a Richmond drug executive, in 1969.
- ▶ $47-million to Yale University from Paul Mellon, Washington art-gallery executive, in 1967.
- ▶ $41-million to Vanderbilt University from Harold Sterling Vanderbilt, railroad financier, in 1970.

In 1976, John Lee Pratt, a retired General Motors executive, left a $55-million estate to 10 colleges.

FACT-FILE

U.S. Engineers and Scientists in Energy-Related Fields

	Total number in all fields	Per cent in energy-related fields
Engineers		
Chemical	37,165	23.0%
Civil and architectural	86,583	7.0%
Electrical and electronic	135,240	11.1%
Mechanical	125,159	17.8%
Metallurgical and materials	15,691	14.8%
Mining and petroleum	10,813	66.4%
Nuclear	5,391	65.3%
Managerial and administrative	74,637	14.9%
Environmental and sanitary	9,424	1.6%
Operations research and systems	12,137	10.4%
Industrial	28,095	6.8%
Other	119,506	7.2%
Total, engineers	**659,841**	**13.4%**
Scientists		
Mathematicians and statisticians	24,976	3.4%
Computer specialists	50,290	5.2%
Physical scientists		
Chemists	83,840	7.1%
Physicists and astronomers	27,506	14.1%
Others	5,754	11.8%
Total, physical scientists	117,100	9.0%
Environmental scientists		
Earth scientists	22,372	47.9%
Other environmental	4,610	2.7%
Total, environmental, earth, and marine scientists	26,982	40.2%
Life scientists	70,094	0.6%
Psychologists	34,195	0.7%
Social scientists		
Economists	17,700	5.5%
Other social scientists	27,847	0.8%
Total, social scientists	45,547	2.6%
Total, scientists	**369,184**	**7.2%**
Total, scientists and engineers	**1,029,025**	**11.1%**

SOURCE: 1976 DATA FROM OAK RIDGE ASSOCIATED UNIVERSITIES

Manpower Gap Feared in Energy Programs

By Jack Magarrell

WASHINGTON

A "serious shortage of high-level technical manpower" in the decades ahead may make it impossible for the United States to undertake a massive energy program of any type, warns a report from the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges.

The report by the association's committee on energy and environment concludes:

"There are good reasons to believe that there will be a significant shortage of technical manpower of various kinds, considering the magnitude of the challenging task we are confronted with, *i.e.*, drastic improvement of domestic energy supplies aiming at strategic independence of foreign imports."

Of the total yearly production of 58,000 engineers and 90,000 scientists, about 12,000 engineers and 3,000 scientists choose careers in energy-related areas, the report says.

The report estimates one energy program alone—President Carter's "synthetic" fuels proposal—would require roughly 25,000 additional engineers and 11,000 new scientists during the next 10 years.

Temptations from Industry

The number of bachelor's degrees awarded in engineering is expected to rise slightly in the next few years, then gradually decline as the number of students coming out of high school follows a downward trend in the U. S. population.

Production of engineers at the master's-degree level will remain steady at best, the report says. The reason: new engineers with bachelor's degrees will be tempted by high-salary offers to move directly into jobs in industry, rather than going for master's degrees, according to the report.

At the doctoral level, the report says, the number of engineering graduates declined from 3,587 in 1972-73 to 2,573 (of whom 874 were foreign students) in 1977-78.

"Unless action is taken immediately by the Administration and Congress to implement well-planned and effective training programs," the report says, "it certainly looks like we will face a serious shortage of high-level technical manpower in the decade to come"—not only for research and development, but for staffing universities to train additional technical manpower.

Research Centers Proposed

In recommending a manpower program to accompany the nation's energy program, the association committee proposes:

▶ That the Department of Energy be the agency to assess energy manpower and set up training programs in energy-related areas.

▶ That "energy research and education centers" be established at universities in most of the states to meet national and regional needs in energy research and training.

One of the problems that universities have faced in recent years is that most federally supported projects in energy research have been for periods of only 12 or 18 months, the report says.

Universities generally have neither the equipment nor manpower to compete with private research institutes for such short-term research projects, the report says. Long-range projects are needed, it adds, to develop campus capabilities for training and research.

Dreyfus *Continued from Preceding Page*

ance," says one observer. "He baffles them."

There was the matter of choosing sites for two maximum-security prisons, an issue so hot that the old-timers in the legislature knew better than to touch it. They hired a consultant to come up with 10 suggested sites and take the flak that was certain to follow.

The consultants did their work. As predicted, members of the 10 communities they chose were outraged. Then the governor stepped in. He announced he was scrapping all 10 sites chosen by the consultants. He, Mr. Dreyfus, would choose where the prisons would go.

Appealing to Popular Mood

"Certainly, whatever choice the governor makes, it'll be unpopular," says Mr. Harrington. "But he's in the habit of making dramatic, unexpected statements, then turning them to his advantage by appealing to the popular mood.

"His motivation on this prison issue? I think he's still appealing to the anti-government mood of the people. He's saying to them, 'I don't need a bunch of bureaucrats or high-priced consultants telling me what to do. I haven't fallen into that Madison syndrome. I can make an intelligent decision on my own.' "

Governor Dreyfus admits that more conventional governors and legislators do not "see the separation [of powers] in the same way I do. They may see it as a more adversarial relationship than I tend to see it. Also, [they see] more partisanship than I would tend to view.

"If I see a good thing coming out of the opposition, the Democratic leadership in the legislature—it's a *good thing*, and I'll endorse it. It's very upsetting to them, because they see that as 'Hey, he's trying to take credit for our idea,' instead of, 'It sounded like a good idea to me, let's go with it.' "

Because Mr. Dreyfus came to the state capital fresh from academe, there was speculation that his involvement in higher-education issues would differ radically—either for better or for worse—from that of his predecessors. That hasn't happened.

'Neutral' on Education

"So far, education is the one area in which Dreyfus has tried to be somewhat neutral," says Mr. Harrington.

"He's governor now, not an education man. He acts like any other governor," says one high university official.

Ironically, Governor Dreyfus is criticized by some who see his neutrality as hurting the university system. "Legislators are saying, 'Here's someone with a background in higher education not taking a stance on such and such an issue. Why should we?' It's resulted in a vacuum of leadership in that particular area that has allowed legislators with private agendas to take over," says another university official.

The state's biennial budget was the first piece of substantial legislation that the new governor had to address.

Out of the university's request for an additional $56-million in state tax money, Governor Dreyfus cut more than $30-million, including funds that would have given students a tuition break over a two-year period and money for a work-study plan, for remedial education, and for scholarships on the basis of academic excellence rather than financial need.

At the same time, Governor Dreyfus agreed to an 18-per-cent increase in faculty salaries over the next two years, the largest such raise in a decade, and he "forgave" the University of Wisconsin system half of the $1.6-million it owed the state's general fund. "Giving us that $800,000 back was a real break," says a university official.

Governor Dreyfus receives high marks from all observers on two recent appointments to the University of Wisconsin board of regents. "He's made two good—no, excellent—appointments to the board," a university official says. "They're the kind of people who will worry about the quality of higher education in the state."

So far, all is relatively quiet on the higher-education front. It won't be for long. Two proposals, a faculty collective-bargaining law and creation of the post of secretary of education, both of which Governor Dreyfus supports, have sparked some controversy already and promise to re-surface as hot political issues in the coming year.

Argument over Bargaining

The regents, the university, the legislature, and others have been arguing about collective bargaining for university faculty members since the first enabling legislation was introduced in 1973. The bill now in question is particularly controversial because it calls for faculty members to bargain with the state Department of Employment Relations, instead of with the regents.

Werner A. Baum, who recently left his post as chancellor of the University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee to become dean of arts and sciences at Florida State University, voices the concerns of most critics: "The bill is a disaster. It pulls the rug out from under the regents as the people in charge of higher education in the state. It could be the beginning of the end of the quality education for which Wisconsin has been known."

Misgivings about New Post

Some critics even see it as a move by Governor Dreyfus to give himself more control over higher education in the state. "The Department of Employment Relations would gain an enormous proportion of the practical and legal authority which now exists in the regents," Mr. Baum says.

The move to establish the office of secretary of education, which Governor Dreyfus initiated soon after he took office and then dropped in the face of overwhelming opposition, stirs the same misgivings.

According to the governor, a secretary of education would insure a higher degree of coordination between the university system and other state education offices.

"If Lee wanted to improve coordination, he could invite the key education people to lunch once a month," Mr. Baum replies. "It would be cheaper and more effective than trying to set up a czar of education."

'More Personal Control'

"A lot of people feel that he's trying to solve a problem that doesn't exist, that there is plenty of cooperation and joint planning now," says a university official.

As with the collective-bargaining legislation, there is a sense among those in Wisconsin higher education that Lee Dreyfus's bid for a secretary of education is simply a bid for tighter personal control.

"I don't think you can rule out that the governor's move to establish a secretary of education is a move for more personal control. He has no modesty about his ability to provide leadership in the educational arena," says a knowledgeable observer.

"I think he forgets he's not going to be governor forever. He thinks he can have more influence with a secretary of education in the short run, but forgets it may be bad for the system in the long run," says a university official.

In the more distant future, Governor Dreyfus and those in the state-university hierarchy will undoubtedly join battle over the best way to deal with the decline in enrollment projected for the 1980's. The regents are due to present a preliminary report on the problem on Nov. 30.

It's still early to tell how ex-Chancellor Lee Dreyfus will fare as Governor Lee Dreyfus. He says his own goal is "to make it four years without impeachment."

What about aspirations to higher office? He readily admits he would accept the Vice-Presidential nomination, although he qualifies his "yes" with an "if":

"If I were convinced that I could better serve the two-party system, my party, and the state that way."

Illinois Considers Tying Tuition to Price Index

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Use of the Higher Education Price Index as a guideline for increases in tuition rates is under consideration in Illinois.

The index was developed by D. Kent Halstead of the National Institute for Education to measure year-to-year changes in the prices that colleges and universities pay for goods and services.

The staff of the Illinois Board of Higher Education has recommended that future tuition rates at the state's public institutions be based on the current levels, with yearly adjustments according to changes in the Higher Education Price Index.

Under the recommendation, increases in tuition for fiscal 1981 would be based on the Higher Education Price Index for 1979.

The 1979 index showed an increase of 7.8 per cent over the previous year.

Board officials said tuition rates in Illinois were, in effect, frozen during the 1970's and did not keep pace with increasing costs.

The average tuition rate for undergraduates at Illinois's public universities, after adjusting for inflation, has declined by one-third since 1973, a report to the state board shows.

The staff recommendations, to be acted on at the board's next meeting, December 4 in Chicago, would maintain present tuition differences among programs and institutions and preserve the present three-to-one ratio between tuition rates for students from out of state and rates for Illinois residents.

The recommendations also would limit undergraduate tuition rates for Illinois residents to not more than one-third of instructional costs and would call for increases in state scholarship funds to offset the impact of tuition increases on financially needy students.

Actual tuition rates for public colleges and universities in Illinois are set by governing boards of the various state systems. The Board of Higher Education considers tuition rates and makes recommendations to the governing boards. It also makes budget recommendations for higher education to the legislature and governor.

The board's present guidelines call for tuition rates equal to one-third of instructional costs. Some higher-education officials fear that declining enrollments in the next decade could raise per-student costs substantially and result in dramatic tuition increases under the present guidelines.

—JACK MAGARRELL